The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,990.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs.	58 0
including postage..... „	77 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 „	
Third and succeeding 2 „	

the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

Birth.

DeSouza—August 4th, at Cavel, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Emidio DeSouza, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„	15	„	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

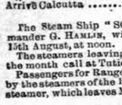
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundra, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Aug.		*Aug. Sept.*
Leave Bombay	10 & 24	Leave Bussorah	29 12
„ Kurrachee	14 28	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	15 29		*Sept.*
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	18 1	„ Linga	3 17
„ R. Abbas	20 3	„ R. Abbas	5 19
„ Linga	21 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	24 7	„ Guadur	9 23
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee	12 26
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay	15 29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

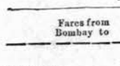
The Steam-ship "PENANG," 899 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1040 tons 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ross, to Coast and Calcutta on SATURDAY the 8th instant at noon, calling at the usual Ports, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut, weather permitting.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur.	Ooren.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class..	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

NOTICE.—The Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," Captain John Cumming, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 P.M. For Opium Freight and Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 29th July 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th July 1868. Agents of Ship "Albuera."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LANCASHIRE," Captain Summerson, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Summerson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Agents Ship "Lancashire."

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.

1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.

1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co, Boiler by Tennant & Co.

1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.

1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.

2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.

2 Circular Saw Benches.

150 Wooden Waggons.

76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.

122 Do. Lorry do do.

240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.

14 Uncrected do. do.

20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.

Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,

Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	806	230' 1"	30' 25"	17' 5"

Horse Powe *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4"	15' 6"

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.

Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716 76/100	880	201' 2"	29' 2"	18' 7"

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548 14/100	690	229' 6"	27' 75"	16' 10'

Horse Power. *Draught.*

Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.

Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.

Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—A further DIVIDEND of SIX PENCE in the POUND will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of LECKIE & Co. at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., on and after FRIDAY the 7th instant. J. JEFFERSON, Trustee. 25, Apollo Street, 3rd August 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Tectkul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.E.B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 488/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012, Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, one of the said Liquidators, sworn in this matter on the 25th day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having CLAIMS upon the said Eastern Insurance Company do send in statements of such Claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators, at the Office of the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), being the Registered Office of the said Eastern Insurance Company in Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the First day of November next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the Claims then sent in; and further, that after all such Claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Eastern Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one public Newspaper at each of the following places, viz:—Singapore, Hongkong, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—Dated this 27th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,

Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Eastern Insurance Company.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to constitute the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee. F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN:

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 „	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic „	0	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

	Rs.	
Guyot's French Brace		2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	14 to	20
Gold Link Studs	16 „	30
Gold Collar Studs	6 „	8
Gold Shirt Studs	14 „	80
Gold Scarf Rings	8 „	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	2 „	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

	per pair	Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves		1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	8
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH:
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCCATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Datura Tatula in Leaf, Cigars, and Cigarettes.

The following in Moulded Sticks:—

Lapis Divinus.
Sulphate of Copper.
Sulphate of Zinc.
Potassa Cum Calce.
Nitrate of Silver, diluted to any strength.
Physostigma, in Tincture, Extract, and Gelatine Discs.
Oleum Theobromæ, medicated and moulded in any form.
Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash.
Goa Powder (Acid. Salirubic) dry, and in solution.
Picric Acid. The new cheap febrifuge.
Nicotina.
Conia.
Highly Rectified Ether for local Anæsthesia This Ether, distilled by ourselves, has been found to answer perfectly in the hands of Bombay Surgeons.
Dr. Richardson's Ether Spray Apparatus for local Anæsthesia.
Dewar's Spray Apparatus for applying Sulphurous Acid and other Sprays to the throat.
Lee's Mercurial Vapor Baths.
Ear Speculums.
Smoke-coloured Goggles and Travelling Glasses.
Elastic Air Cushions and Pillows.
Elastic Stockings.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP Co.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson, and

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a

SERIES of PERFORMANCES

in Bombay.

WE the undersigned beg to intimate that we have commenced BUSINESS as CONTRACTORS, under the title of EDWARDES and BROWN.

JOSEPH ROUX EDWARDES.
RODERICK BROWN.

Office, Love Lane.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Bruxelles.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Thase in not less quantities than ½dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can and will do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton- Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „ 18·8	„ 10·8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 16·8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ... „ 13·8	
Red capsule,	do... ... „ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 17 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—JULY 29.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates: 4 per cents, upwards of 2 lakhs, to different parties, at Rs. 4-15 discount, about Rs. 60,000 at 4-11 and some small amounts at Rs. 4-10 to 4-8, and in the afternoon about one lac at Rs. 4-14 discount for delivery early next month; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at from Rs. 9-10 to 9-14 premium and small pieces at Rs. 10-0; 5½ per cents. at Rs 15-0 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-0 premium and small pieces at Rs. 6-2.

Several purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were effected at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares continue in demand and such lots as were offered for sale found ready buyers at Rs. 133½ and 134.

People's Bank shares sold at Rs. 41, and it was reported that a batch changed hands, without the intervention of brokers, at Rs. 45 per share.

East India Railway Stock—£500 were bought at Rs. 240 per £20 and £280 at Rs. 242.

A sale of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 46.

Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares are wanted at Rs. 15, but sellers are holding for Rs. 18 to 18.

Two batches of Debra Dhoon Tea Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 7.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(Englishman, July 30.)

We have little change to report in the Freight Market since the departure of the last Bombay Mail. Business, so to speak, has been at a stand-still, and the rates of freight have not varied. There have been many arrivals, particularly of vessels from Bombay, and the number of ships disengaged is 37, of which 17 are first-class wood or iron ships, and 20 Colonial built, and other vessels.

This shows a considerable reduction of the amount of disengaged tonnage, notwithstanding the stagnation in the country trade. Some half a dozen vessels have received orders from Home to load here and elsewhere, on their owners' account. The number of vessels on the berth for London is 25, many of which, it must be borne in mind, have half their cargoes only secured.

The following are the quotations of the day:—

For London.—Linseed, £3 per ton; Rape Seed, £2-2-6; Jute, £2; Rice, 17s. 6d.; Sugar, £3; Cotton, Hides, &c., £2-16 to £3-15 per ton; For Liverpool.—Linseed, £1-17-6 per ton; Jute, £1-17-6; Cotton, £2-5 to £2-10 per ton; Dead Weight none offering. For Colonial built vessels, five to seven shillings and six pence per ton less than the above rates. For Dundee.—Jute, £2-5 per ton. For Hull.—No transactions. For the United States.—$3 to $20 per ton. For Australia.—£2-15 to £3 per ton. For Mauritius.—Rs. 1 to 15 annas per bag. For Colombo.—1 annas per bag. For Muscat and Aden.—Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 1-8 per bag. For Bombay.—Rs. 14 per ton. West Indies.—Rice £2-10 per ton.

CHARTERS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"Edith Moore," 199 tons Jute at £2-2-6. "City of Benares," 160 tons Jute at £2-2-6, and 1,000 bags Turmeric at £3-5 per ton. "Aldershot," 480 tons Linseed and 200 tons Jute at £1-15 per ton. "Forfarshire," 160 tons Linseed and 100 tons Rape at £2-2-6 per ton. "Carnarvon Castle" 200 tons Sugar at £1. 100 tons Jute; and 50 tons Linseed at £3 per ton. "Portia" 200 tons Jute at £2 per ton. "Joanie Douglas," 400 tons linseed along with 200 tons Hides, Cotton, &c., at £2-10 to £3 per ton. "Moorestort," 200 ton Linseed at £1, and 200 tons Jute at £3 per ton. "Bengal," 1,500 bags Turmeric at £3-5 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Sumatra," 100 tons Linseed and 100 tons Jute at £1 17-6 per ton. "British Prince," 650 tons Linseed at £1-17-6 per ton; 400 tons Jute at £1-17-6, and 100 tons. Cotton at £2-5 per ton "Dalmatian" and "Ganges" are being loaded chiefly with seeds on their onward account. "Harold," 100 tons Jute and 100 tons Linseed at £1-15 per ton; she will load most part of her cargo on owners' account.

For Boston.—"Elcoats," iron ship, 671 tons, full cargo, at 28½ per ton. The "Nicober" will load for the same port.

For Muscat.—"Pearl of Persians" (F) 418 tons, at Rs. 1-7 per bag for grain, and Rs. 2 for 400 tons Salt, back to Calcutta.

For Melbourne.—Fort Cargo at £3 per ton. "Martha Jackson."

To load at the Rice Ports.—"Gryffe," iron ship, from Rangoon to Liverpool; at £2-10 per ton. "The Vancouver" and "Latona," will probably proceed and load there on owners account.

CARRINGTON & Co, Clive Street.

CHINA FREIGHT REPORTS.

(From E. Schutze's Circular.)

HONGKONG, *July 9th.*

FREIGHTS have been somewhat dull during the fortnight and rates for Homeward voyages show a slight decline on previous quotations, while for coasting business tonnage remains in fair demand.

For London, the "Jubilee" is the only vessel closed, to load at Foochow at £4. 2s. 6d. per ton.

From the Philippine Islands Homewards the "John Banfield" and the "Isle of Wight" have been chartered, the former via Iloilo at £4. 10s. and the latter via Manila at £4. 2s. 6d. per ton Sugar.

For the Colonies, via Foochow two vessels have been closed at £3 and £4. 10s. respectively, and the "Cap sing-moon" and "William Fraing" have taken the berth here for Melbourne and Sydney direct at £3. per ton.

For San Francisco the "Richard S Ely" and the "Windward" have been laid on at 6 dlrs. 7 per ton.

From the Rice Ports to Channel for orders, the "West Australian" has been chartered via Bangkok at £3. 15s. per ton; from Saigon to China tonnage was but little inquired for and to-day's quotation of 45 cents per picul must be considered quite nominal for Bangkok and back medium sized vessels have been in good demand at 37½ cents. per picul.

(From Eolues' Circular.)

Caroline,—N. G. bk., 427 tons, Whampoa to Channel f. o. at £4 2s. 6d. per ton.

Edith Haviland.—Brit. bg., 263 tons, Wampoa to Liverpool.

Jubilee,—Brit. sh., 764 tons, Foochow to London at £4. 2s. 6d. per ton.

Isle of Wight,—British., 1253 tons Manila to Great Britain at £4 2s. 6d. per ton; dry Sugar, £4 5s., wet Sugar £4 15s., Hemp. 5s. extra, if to Iloilo or Zebu; 5s. extra per ton if to the Continent.

John Banfield—Brit bk., 528 tons, Iloilo to Great Britain £4 10s., if to the Continent £4 15s. per ton.

Ferozpore.—Brit. bk., 558 tons, Bangkok to Great Britain—owners' account.

West Australian,—Brit. sh. 599 tons, Bangkok to United Kingdom at £4 15s. per ton.

Wm. Fraing.—Brit. sh., 780 tons, hence to Melbourne and Sydney £3. 5 0 in full.

Tycoon.—Brit. bk., 852 tons, Foochow to Australia at £1 per ton.

Sanman.—N. G. bk., 304 tons, Foochow to Otago (New Zealand) at £4 10s. per ton.

Richard S. Ely.—Amr. sh., 1,269 tons, hence to San Francisco direct in full.

Pegama,—Brit. str., 754 tons, hence to Bombay, $17,500 in full.

Rosaline,—Brit. bk., 545 tons, hence to River Plate at £5. 5s.

Theodor,—N. G. bk., 340 tons, Macao to Saigon and back at 50 cents per picul.

Wing-Sang.—N. G. bg., 243 tons. Saigon and back at 50 cents per picul, with cargo down and Northern clauses.

Flying Cloud,—Brit. bg., 235 tons, Whampoa to Chefoo and Hongkong and back at 75 cents per picul

Thetis,—N. G. sh., 399 tons, Ningpo and back at 42½ cents per picul, Northern clauses.

Jorn and Joseph.—Fr. bk., 155 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin at 37½ cts. full.

Sweden.—N. G. bk., 299 tons, hence to Tientsin $3,300, and back from Newchang at 35 cents per picul.

Recorded Number & Tonnage of Disengaged Vessels in Hongkong.

British	6	Tons 4,231
Foreign (exclusive of Chinese)	7	" 4,077
TOTAL	13	8,308

REMARKS.—Local rates are lower than Rates quotations, 22 cents per picul being the rate now offered for Newchwang, 20 to 35 cents for Tientsin, while for Keelung the last ship was taken up at 38.85 per ton. For London the rate is still £4. 10s. per ton, and 14 vessels are on the berth. Charters have been:—

Oberon.—N. G. bk., 376 tons, to Newchwang and back 25 cents per picul, 20 lay days.

Mikado.—N. G. bk., 360 tons, Chefoo to Hongkong 34 cents per picul, 23 lay days.

Rubicon.—Brit. sch. 204 tons, Chefoo to Hongkong 43 cents per picul, 20 lay days, or Newchwang to Hongkong 48 cents, 28 lay days, and if back to Shanghai 58 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

Royal Saxon.—Brit. sh., 799 tons, to Foochow and back $3.65 per register ton, 24 lay days.

Glenshee,—Brit. bk., 347 tons, to Keelung and back $3.75 per ton for Coal, 20 lay days.

Madawaska,—Am sch., 511 tons, to Keelung and back $3.75 per ton for Coal, 20 lay days.

Enterprise.—Siam bk., 488 tons, to Keelung and back $3.50 per ton for Coal, 25 lay days.

Mercator.—Br. bk., 317 tons, to Keelung and back $3.85 per ton for Coal, 18 lay days.

Neptune,—Brit bk, 187 tons, to Swatow and back 34 cents per picul, 35 lay days.

Ernst Maria,—N. G. bk., 393 tons, to London £4.10 per ton for Tea.

Gustav.—N. G. bg., 198 tons, Foochow to Australia £4. per ton for Tea, 30 lay days.

AMOY.—Freight Rates unchanged. The following Charters are reported:—

Hsua.—7,800 piculs, Newchwang and back $3,400. 35 lay days.

Ingeberg.—4,000 piculs, Tientsin $1,525, 14 lay days.

H. Gumann.—8,000 piculs, Macassar Macaoand back $6,000 51 lay days.

Japan.—5,400 piculs, Saigon and back Rice 46 cents, Fish 66 cents per picul, 39 lay days.

HANKOW.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

MANILLA.—American barque 'Caly' so chartered in China to load Sugar for San Francisco, has engaged 120 tons Hemp at $12 gold per for bales, and will probably have room for some light freight. American ship "Neutan," for London, has been relet and gets £4-12-6 for 500 tons dry Sugar, and £5. 5s. for about 500 tons Hemp. Dutch "Jan van Schaffelaar," for London, chartered in China and relet here, loads 500 tons dry Sugar at £4-2-6 and 300 tons Hemp at £5. per 20 cwt. Spanish barque "Abeagaion," for London, takes about 350 tons, dry Sugar at £5. 5s. filling with Hemp at £5 per 20 cwt. Spanish barque "Victoria," for London, loads 200 to 300 tons wet Sugar at £4. 10s. per 20 cwt. and 12 to 13,000 quintals Leaf Tobacco at £5, 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

Napier, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

Yates, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on sick leave, from Poona.

Morse, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Fairbrother, Major, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

McKellar, Surgeon, 18th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, medical certificate, to England.

Swinburne, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Straker, Surgeon, Medical, on duty, to Kirkee.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Medical, on duty, to Nuggur

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	to £0 15s 0d. do.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 3	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders	Bussora, July 18.
4	Contest	Stewart	Liverpool, May 2.
	Mauritius (s)	——	Zanzibar.
	Viscount Canning	——	Aden.
	Annie Sharp	Evans	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 4	Jolconda (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship "Contest" from Liverpool reports having spoken the barque "Volunteer" from Shields to Bombay, on June 9, lat. 36 deg. S. and long. 32 deg. 46 min. W.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Jaana*, Fox, to Liverpool.

Ship *Corsair's Bride*, Brown, to Aden.

Ship *Pride of the Thames*, Tonkin, to Rangoon.

Ship *Kensington*, Rattay, to Westmarin.

Ship *St. Bede*, Hunter, to London.

Ship *Lytie*, Whiting, to Manilla.

Ship *Robert Fletcher*, Pendlebrick, to Hongkong.

Ship *George A. Holt*, Hayward, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Pasquah*, to Galle, Cochin, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer *Indore*, to Hongkong.

Brig *Keeratie Bandria*, to Colombo.

Schooner *Mahi*, to Cochin or Narkel.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 29th July announced the arrivals of the ships "Dorsetshire," and "Leicester."

DEPARTURE.—Steamer "A. A. Gibb,"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, IRISH PRIME MESS PORK, in barrels of 200 lbs. each. Apply to Bombay, 4th August 1868. LYON & Co.

I HEREBY intimate that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my OFFICERS or CREW while laying here.

J. E. HOLLYER, Commander Ship "Duisberg."

Bombay, 3rd August 1868.

NOTICE.—The Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN" will leave this positively for LIVERPOOL *vid* MAURITIUS and the CAPE on the morning of SUNDAY the 9th instant.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, up to 2 P.M., for the PURCHASE of a quantity of EUROPE COMPRESSED FORAGE in lots of 500 Bales.

L. M. DAVIES, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The DEPARTURE of the Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" is unavoidably POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 8th instant, at daylight.

Despatches will be closed on FRIDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, precisely.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Under instructions from Government, it is Notified that from and after the 1st August the OCCUPIERS (whether Officers or not) of GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS not used as Government Offices will be required to PAY for VEHAR WATER at the current Town Rate like other Private Persons.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th August 1868.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved, with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay. Prices moderate.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CIGARS.—REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and 8 respectively.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to 8th instant for the PURCHASE of CARGOES of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of PROVISIONS on board the Transports returned from Abyssinia.

The Purchaser must mention in his Tender the time he will require to remove the Cargo.

On the acceptance of any Tender a deposit of 25 per cent on the amount offered must be deposited in this Office before the Delivery Order is given.

No Tender will be received after the above date.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

L. M. DAVIES, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 4th August 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRANT ROAD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 5TH, 1868.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED

LENTON TROUPE,

Who are received each Evening with bursts of Applause from crowded and delighted Audiences.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.

GO AND SEE MR. GEORGE RIDGWAY ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

The most perilous Performance ever accomplished in Bombay.

THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY, TO-NIGHT, THE CHAMPION ACROBATS OF THE WORLD.

Have you seen MR. TOM BIRD in his daring feats on the CORDE VOLANTE?

You old Friend JERRY BLOSSOM, TO-NIGHT, in his NEGRO IMPERSONATIONS and COMIC SONGS.

MR. H. GOULD, the celebrated EQUILIBRIST, TO-NIGHT

MR. ERONI, and the WHOLE of the TROUPE TO-NIGHT.

The Performance terminating with a GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... " 1

A Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED JULY 31 AND 25.

Price's Photographic Manipulation. New edn.... Rs.	4 12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads.....	6 12
Goodfe's Royal Cookery Book	32 0
Figuier's Insect World.....	15 0
Maitland's Captain Jack	1 8
The Pretty Widow; by Ross.....	1 8
English Law Reports 1867, complete set; *Half bound calf*.....	105 0
Hagger's Builders' Practical Director, containing Plans, Sections, Elevations, Estimates, Quantities, Prices, &c. *Half bound*.....	40 0
PLAYS, FARCES, &c.—Wandering Minstrel, Whitebait at Greenwich, Ici ou Parle Francais, Sarah's Young Man, Boots at the Swan, Cool as a Cucumber, To Oblige Benson, Box and Cox, The Porter's Knot, Thumping Legacy, Turning the Tables, Written to Brown, Retained for the Defence, Still Waters Run Deep, Urgent Private Affairs, Lend me Five Shillings, B. B., Taming a Tiger, Ugly Customer, Villikins and his Dinah, Artful Dodge, She Stoops to Conquer, Honeymoon.	
Humber's Record of Engineering for 1866 (New volume) ..... Rs.	45 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June 1868	4 8
Early Years of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort....	12 0
The Argosy, Vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1868.....	3 8
History of the Taeping Rebellion, coloured plates, published at £3-3	22 0
La Fontaine's Fables. Illustrated by Dore.....	22 8
Ditto Ditto Half bound red morocco	35 0
Chambers' Encyclopædia, Vol. 10	6 12
Ditto Ditto complete, 10 vols	60 0
Forbes' Persian Grammar.....	9 8
Stotchenge's British Rifle Sports.....	11 4
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopeia. New edition	7 8
Beeton's Household Management,.....	5 12
Staunton's Chess Players' Hand Book.....	3 12
Handy Volume Shakespeare in box, 13 vols., cloth...	15 0
Ditto Ditto French morocco.....	21 0
Barlow on the Strength of Materials.....	13 8
Culley's Practical Telegraphy.....	9 0
Handy Horse Book	3 8
Williams' Easy Introduction to Hindustani.....	10 0
Dickens's American Notes—with new preface.....	2 4
Tanner's Index of Diseases	7 8
Ferguson's Electricity	2 12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity	9 0
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Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet as 5 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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Holy Scripture.
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

THE Parliament which is about to be convoked in England will have work marked out for it of a magnitude exceeding any that has ever come before the British Legislature. Perhaps we should say "the series of Parliaments," for the impatience of Mr. Gladstone and his followers to obtain office, as Mr. John Morley in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* states, is hurrying on the elections at a rate which threatens to defeat the objects of the Liberal party. That writer points out that the old electoral machinery which brought forward the candidates for the last Parliament is still at work, and is, by a natural instinct, of course, proposing the same men, or men of the same class for the forthcoming Parliament. Be this, however, as it may—and it is highly probable that the first Parliament of the new *régime* will not differ much in its political complexion from the one which has been now prorogued and will be shortly dissolved—yet the legislation that is awaiting its arrival involves the weightiest issues that a governing body can be called upon to decide—issues which can be described by no other term than essentially revolutionary. We are about to see a new England arise, at least we are about to see it struggled for, opposed, and fought over to the death. We are to see the root of all present order, the foundation of all property assailed; for past society rests mainly on privilege, and the new ideas which some one of these new householder Parliaments will be called on to embody are the deadliest enemies of privilege. And the most notable fact of all is that these revolutionary ideas no longer come entirely from "below" as was the case in all previous revolutionary agitations, but from "above" as well; they are no longer the unenvied and undisputed inheritance of the mass of the "lower orders" who had nothing to lose and were supposed to have every thing to gain by a social inversion of the existing order of things; for the most persistent preachers of them are now to be found among the intellectual classes. The "philosophers" as they are called, are not only a remarkable characteristic of the present age, but a powerful influence also, and are wielding a mighty sway over the opinions of the rising generation, over the generation which is in a few years to sit in Parliament or to return its members. They represent cultivated and intellectual Radicalism, which will in the end prove a much more formidable thing for the upholders of the present order of society to deal with, than the rude type of subversive thought which has signified its existence among the working classes, more than once already, during the progress of the present century. Mr. Morley, the author of the paper referred to, though he is not by any means the type of the school we would select, thus sketches the future, and his sketch gives, so far, a fair analysis of the political creed of the philosophers. The clergy are in a "deplorable case," not keeping pace with the times, and the Church is crumbling away of itself without the necessity of any "specific assault" upon it; it is crumbling away before the march of science and knowledge and "indirect agencies of all sorts." The clergy are unfitted for the sphere of government and policy, hence, we presume, their exodus from the House of Lords is required. Their only desire is the "propagation of a creed and the maintenance of an ecclesiastical accident." The Irish people are entitled to choose their own creed, and ought not to have one forced upon them by Protestant episcopalianism; and "to redeem the good name of England for justice and honesty the Irish Church should be abolished." But the Irish Church "is the simplest case of our greatest national difficulty, an easy sum in a hard rule," from which we are apparently to infer that the union between Church and State in England also should be dissolved. Then there is the land question in Ireland, which is only postponed because Mr. Gladstone has given undue prominence to the minor question of the Irish establishment, but which, lying at the bottom of Irish discontent, as Mr. Mill shows, will come up again, that a heroic remedy may be found, entirely altering the tenure of land in Ireland. Next, the policy of England's isolation in Europe must end, and Mr. Morley laments that in the conduct of the nation towards its own dependencies and towards foreign powers "we behold such a deliberate perversion of the elementary principles of political morality, or indeed of any morality whatever, as almost fills one with despair." In the new Parliament Mr. Morley sees no hope of this perversion of all morality coming to an end, but one thing he reckons certain, that before the next Parliament has been long at work, the question of trades unions will come up, and on the one hand we shall have "the great difficulty of Ireland,—the Land—which will fit in with the great difficulty of England—Labour," when the Irish peasant and English workman will be found making common cause, and demanding representatives with a policy in harmony with their views, under the dread penalty of the peace of the realm being destroyed.

Mr. Morley did not need to stop at this point, for here the views of the "philosophers" by no means end; but that apart; does any one doubt, whatever may be the result, that the questions here indicated—and indeed some not indicated in the article, but not less important—are already marshalled or are fast marshalling themselves on the threshold of Parliament? Whoever has been taking note of the gentle gradations through which public opinion is ripening itself, since the Irish Church question became the subject of Parliamentary discussion, must have noticed that that individual issue is already showing symptoms of opening itself up into the whole general question of the separation of Church and State. That the battle is coming, and is not many years off, we believe to be a point not open to cavil. Whether it may be a great struggle or a petty conflict depends on its place in the development of the long Parliamentary campaign; for we are satisfied with Mr. Morley that the instant the Irish Church difficulty is settled, the Irish land difficulty will arise, and will swallow up all others till it is fairly and honestly dealt with. But every such question re-acts on England and English opinion, and what becomes political justice and the undoing of a wrong in Ireland becomes a great democratic movement in England. Or it may be that the most appalling of all our English difficulties—the labour question—may come first; but whichever comes first, all the others follow in its wake. These you cannot stave off by any amount of Parliamentary conservatism or finesse. If the first Parliament of the new *régime* should really be a echo of the shallow unearnestness of the one now expiring, the second Parliament will meet in deadly earnest; for the parties in the nation will have girded up their loins for the fight, and in the long contest there may be brief truces but no permanent peace. The problems are the profoundest in political and social philosophy, and the greatest nation in the world is about to be summoned to reduce them into practice. For this it needs all the wisdom it possesses, for as we have said, it involves the upturning of all the settled order of things. If so, we are justified in saying that the history of the householders' Parliament will be fraught with the most solemn interest, and our remark will be made good that the new Parliamentary *régime* will have work carved out for it surpassing in importance the work of any Parliament that has preceded it, not even excepting the great Parliament of the days of Charles I.

IF Government had no misgivings on the subject before, the unfairness and seditious tendency of the so-called educated native mind must have become apparent from the reports on the Native Press issued by the Director of Public Instruction. We are not aware whether the Reporter acts under orders, or is guided by his own taste in making his selections: or whether his choice is limited by the fact of the Native Press containing nothing else; but it is by no means pleasant to notice that these reports contain little from beginning to end except abuse of our Government, or of the English nation, or of particularly able officers. Shakespeare says somewhere that any dog in office can bark at an honest man; but the impression these reports leave is, that any low-minded or discontented cur has ample opportunity of snarling at his superiors. A recent copy of these papers is worthy of the attention of a despotic government ruling by a small military force. The first extract begins with a tirade against Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., and passes on to a damnation of Englishmen as being corrupt, false, oppressive, and intriguing. When facts are hard to get, inuendoes are resorted to. A correspondent makes severe comparisons between our own and native rule, because some villagers' bullocks were used to convey "Saheb log" to Mahableshwur without consent of the owners. Another newspaper insinuates that some of the Magistrates of Poona are guilty of bribery and corruption. The *Sarvodaya*, under a pretence of zeal for education, condemns the Bombay University and Legislative Council in one breath, and then reproaches the Government for not founding more scholarships for needy natives. Is it not rather the business of the people to follow the example set by Mr. Whitworth in England? The *Jagannitra* bewails the settlement of the Government revenue in such terms as these—"When Her Gracious Majesty assumed direct sway over India, the change was hailed with great joy, and there were rejoicings everywhere in the country. It was believed that the days of oppression and injustice were at an end. But all this has proved to be a mere dream." The injury such language as this does in the remote towns will never be perceived in its full measure until the next rebellion. The statement far exceeds those limits of exaggeration which are extended to rhetorical periods. The insinuation that the East India Company was a machine for injustice and misrule is one which any sensible native will protest against. The writer, we feel certain, even if he be a landed proprietor, would strongly object to a revival of the high taxes and oppressive measures of the native dynasties which fell before the arms of the great Company. Some obscure paper at Ahmednuggur conveys mysterious warnings to certain officials who refused to give copies of papers to litigious suitors. The same objects to the appointment of Government officers, as Municipal Commissioners, forgetting that no Municipality can be managed without them in the ignorant populations of the Mofussil. A Khandeish paper condemns our system of village schools, and his remarks are just and sensible. Another walks into the roguery of the Police of Surat. There are two lectures on our duty of controlling Native States: a howl against giving the Second Magistrateship at Bombay to anybody but a native: a general censure of the conduct of the lower European servants of the Railway Companies: a puff-up of the Jamaica Committee for prosecuting Governor Eyre: and a castigation of the authorities of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. These and a few unimportant extracts complete this weekly report. If these are average specimens of the spirit animating natives who are able to write, the revelation of the ill-concealed hatred of the class to our rule in India is by no means pleasant. In spite of the many able projects for doing them good, which the earnest and conscientious labour of generations of English officers has brought to success, nothing seems left in the minds of the class most conversant with these benefits but a rancour and bitterness and discontent which we may hereafter require an army to keep down. If Government would but try to meet the difficulty honestly and to deal with it in a vigorous manner, instead of by looking on the matter *en couleur de rose*, the inevitable consequence might be retarded. In such an emergency, oceans of cant and the recollections of fine speeches would not avail us. It is very remarkable that among all the correspondence of Indian officers regarding Viscount Cranbourne's criticism of British rule, there was only one letter stating plainly that, as a rule, the highly educated native hates the European officer and gentleman with a personal hatred. There are many reasons for believing this opinion to be generally true. The bad feeling shows itself in quarrels at public places, in discontinuing the usual courtesies and in the adoption of a braggart demeanour. This is a painful reflection, as it cannot truly be said that we deserve such dislike. During the last fifty years all India has changed from a uncultivated waste to fertile lands; canals and roads have been made: the people have been allowed all their ancient rights, and their prejudices have been treated with more forbearance than their own Rulers ever showed them. Yet, in spite of all this, the men who attempt to be public teachers produce little except carping and fault-finding: one of them in a recent perspiration of philanthropy bewailed the murder of Theodorus and the fall of Magdala. Could the force of snarling go any farther?

THE four German gentlemen, who have been deputed to watch the eclipse of the 18th Instant, arrived here by the afternoon train of Sunday last, accompanied by Mr. Gumpert, and have been accommodated by the Bombay Government at the Council Hall. They will leave this for the Southern Maratha country in a day or two.—*Poona Observer.*

A STRANGE story (says the "Sindian") reaches us from Jacobabad. We learn that, before his departure, Sir Henry Green ordered a sword, richly inlaid with gold and precious stones, to be manufactured at Hydrabad, for presentation to the second moonshee of his, the Political Superintendent's, Office, for valuable services rendered by that individual in effecting clearances of canals in the Frontier districts during the past season, which resulted in a saving of some Rs. 6,000 to Government. But the sword did not reach Jacobabad until after Sir Henry had left, but he had, however, delegated to the Deputy Collector, Mr. Bolton, the duty of presenting the sword in public durbar to the moonshee. The sword has now been nearly one month in the Deputy Collector's hands without being duly presented, because, it is alleged, the head moonshee in the same office has applied for a like reward! This, to say the least of it, is paying a poor compliment to Sir Henry Green's powers of discrimination. However, it seems that this head moonshee had previously importuned Sir Henry for something of the kind to such a degree as to have incurred his severe displeasure. This momentous affair will be among the first, no doubt, Colonel Phayre will have

FROM BUDA TO THE BOSPHORUS AND BOMBAY.

(Friend of India.)

The Danube is beautiful above Vienna, but is so tame as it flows through the Marchfeld and other plains of less historic interest down to Basiasch, that the traveller who prefers the railway to that place loses little. Nothing can exceed the comfort of the American-like steamers which ply on the river. The Company was established by Englishmen, and its well-deserved monopoly has been extended to the year 1880. At Peterwardein, for ever associated with the name of Prince Eugene, we come on the military frontier, which stretches for 900 miles from the Adriatic to the Bukovina. This was the border land so often desolated by the Turks, the bulwark by which Austria defended Christendom. Every man adds to his ordinary pursuits that of a soldier, who tills his land for one-third of the year and drills or fights for the rest. Not only the Turk, but the plague has been kept out of Europe by this splendid "cordon." Here were raised those "Croats fierce and strong," the "whiskered Pandours and the dread Hussars" who dealt death and desolation around in the long German wars; and here, to this day, Austria keeps in readiness for the field 47,000 soldiers, as France does in Algeria and as India uses her Punjab frontier. At Semlin we pass to Servian ground, and already see in the distance the minars of Belgrade even more renowned than Buda in Turkish wars. On the opposite bank, a little farther down is Basiasch, where the railway traveller joins the steamer. The Carpathian hills soon approach the Danube, forming those sublime defiles and those rapids bearing the name of "the iron gate," which have been the wonder and the praise of ancient Roman and modern European alike. The towers of robber chiefs perched here and there above the sunken reefs give to the Danube at this point the only advantage in which it is elsewhere excelled by the Rhine. In one of the caverns which are visible from the steamer's deck as it shoots quickly and tremblingly past, tradition tells that St. George slew the dragon. From this point all down the right, or Servian and Turkish, bank are seen the sockets in which the Romans fixed the beams for their great road, at an expense of labour which we cannot estimate even on our hill roads skirting similarly precipitous defiles, for we have gunpowder. On we go, observing the chisellings like finger-marks, till we rest at the ancient Severinum, long enough to inspect the remains of the bridge built for Trajan across the Danube by the same Apollodorus who erected the column at Rome which commemorates that emperor's triumph over the Dacian Decebalus. Is it not written in *Murray?* Here then we stand upon a pier of the bridge which, 1765 years ago, formed the Attock of the Roman Empire. The Wallachian descendants of the Roman colony beyond the Danube still call themselves Romani, speak Latin and aspire, with the aid of Russia whose intrigues they quite comprehend, to form a Daco-Roman empire. The Prussian prince who rules them flatters Russian ambition for his own ends, even as the Servian ruler lately assassinated by Russian emissaries did but only until he had seen the last Turk leave Belgrade and had made his dynasty virtually independent.

Since 1866 the traveller has been able to cut off the tedious navigation of the mouths of the Danube by taking the railway from Rustchuk to Varna, instead of from Chernavoda to Kustendji. He thus misses the wall which Trajan built to defend Moesia from the barbarians of the North. He sees nothing of Galatz, the centre of the grain trade of the Danube which Russia so covets. Nor has he an opportunity of looking at the Pruth, the "little creek" which was in every one's mouth in the early days of the Crimean War. But the railway journey to Varna occupying the whole day shows him the effects of Mussulman rule, here little better than in the Deccan, as seen in desolate though fertile fields, a suspicious and scanty population without roads or civilised conveniences, without towns or harbours or schools. Shumla is left to the right. Silistria, which is passed to the left, reminds the Anglo-Indian of the brave defence by Indian officers in 1854. Varna, too, has its associations of these days, less glorious, but the traveller is hurried on board the steamer for Constantinople.

Reserving the great Panslavist question in its bearing on the Eastern difficulty, we are met by the project of what has been well called "the World's high way," or a railway connecting Basiasch in Europe with the Bosphorus, Bussorah, and Bombay. The Sultan is well aware that nothing would do so much to consolidate his power as such a line, and he has already given a workable guarantee for that part of it which is to run from Constantinople to Adrianople, the old Turkish capital of Roumelia on the way to Belgrade and now the provincial capital of Thrace. The Sultan has gone so far as to promise for the railway station the very point of the Seraglio, at the entrance to the Golden Horn, where his oldest palace was lately burned down. The European system of railways has only to be continued from Basiasch, or Belgrade close to it, to the Bosphorus which can easily be bridged. The Austrians are so well aware of the advantages of the projected highway to India that, in a remarkable pamphlet on the subject, Consul Hahn is advocating a line from Belgrade to Stamboul with a branch from Nisch to Salonica and the Piræus. The Piræus is but 511 nautical miles or two days' sail from Alexandria, while Brindisi is 835 and Marseilles 1,425. So that, even if the Asiatic part of the high way be long delayed,—and the distance from the Bosphorus to Bussorah is at least 1,400 miles—Alexandria would still be brought nearer to London, and the sea voyage be reduced to two days. In time Bombay must be brought within ten days of London. The first step towards this is the extension of the railway to the Bosphorus. The two Danube lines at Rustchuk and Chernavoda would have gone far to supply the link, but their capital been spent on the direct line. The Balkan range offers no obstacles. No one can travel by the Danube route to India without having the conviction forced upon him, that that is the shortest as it is the oldest. If the world is to make as much progress as it has done in the past decade, a continuous railway between England and India will be a fact in another generation.

THE SCOTCH ABROAD.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

It is somewhat curious that in an European community,—where it has been decidedly declared that the Scotch element most prevails—the observance of the day set apart for rest by all Christian Churches, should be so little heeded as at Rangoon. We are certainly not about writing an homily in touching on this subject, nor do we direct our remarks against any particular class of individuals—but it will suit our purpose to draw attention to the broad principle of the observance of Sunday as a day of rest by Christian gentlemen of position and influence—and more especially Scotchmen—living in the midst of an acutely observant native population, who are only too eager to take advantage of any little breach of those principles which our clergymen and missionaries are on all sides endeavouring to instil into them. It may have been a work of necessity in the early growth of this city, when one day with another was alike, that the observance of the Christian Sabbath was so little cared for in Rangoon, that it was positively refreshing to hear that a person had been to church and had listened to a sermon. But with the lapse of years the multiplication of churches and chapels, and the advent of a score or two of missionaries of various persuasions, all bent on the same errand of "converting the heathen," from one end of British Burma to the other—making this city their stronghold—it is not singular that these very "heathen" should hear most easily be induced to believe, that what Christian missionaries were so sedulously preaching throughout the length and breadth of the land, was all so much nonsense, seeing that the people who sent them out and supported them were, to all intents and purposes, if not as bad, worse than themselves! On every side they see the same battle, the cool calculating, persistent perseverance after gain. Every man, merchant, tradesman, or otherwise, busily intent on that one grand object. The Buddhist—be he ever so poor or rich—or immersed in worldly affairs, *never* neglects going to his shrine and paying his devotions thereat—with the "kullas," he sees it is otherwise—it is a *convenience* to them if they like they will work and make others work too, and we need not go very far to see that the sound of the hammer and chisel is heard as merrily and ever from one week's end to the other in building of houses, with European supervision whether Sunday or not intervenes. The work is by contract and must be finished by such a date—but why? Simply because the energetic European wants to save as much time as possible by the job. This is but one solitary instance where Burmese and Chinese workmen are kept at work on Sundays as well as other days. Another class positively make Sunday a day of amusement. Pic-nics, pleasure parties, and other jollifications are, with these, the rule, rather than the exception—the plea is, of course (and there are other examples)—that is the only day they have to themselves to indulge in a little recreation. So far, so good, and as we before said, we have no intention of preaching a homily. We would only ask, what good is there in our clergymen and missionaries endeavouring to impress upon the Burmese population in all those towns, at least where European communities have settled down, the precept that Sunday must be observed as a day of rest—as a holy-day? If we wish them to believe that we are in earnest, ought we not to set them the example?

A CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE ON NATIVE SERVANTS.

In a case before Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate at Calcutta, on the 25th ult., Mr. James Woods, of Wood Street, Chowringhee, charged one Chanoo who had been in the employment of his mother as a durwan, with trespassing on his premises, and making use of improper language. On being sworn, the complainant stated that the defendant had been but for a short time in the service of Mrs. Woods, and had been discharged for negligence in the performance of his duty. On the morning of the 18th instant, the witness heard a great noise at the gate, and much squabbling, and on opening the venetians of his bath-room, where he was at the time, heard the defendant making use of most disgusting language, and applying opprobrious epithets to his (witness's) mother. He sent for a policeman, on which the defendant slipped away. Two servants of the complainant corroborated his testimony, and the Magistrate, after listening with much patience to a long exordium from the defendant, gave judgment in the case. He said, that recently it had been too much the fashion for Europeans to abuse and strike their servants, but that the servants found a ready remedy at the hands of the Magistrates for personal violence sustained, and that Europeans, upon conviction, had been fined, and fined heavily too, for the commission of such offences. The frequency also of their complaints in the Court of Small Causes, for the recovery of their wages, showed that the servants were always encouraged to prosecute their just claims, and to find that justice would be done them. It was perfectly right that this should be so, but it was no less true that matters, as subsisting between master and servant, were in a most unsatisfactory state, and that it was quite impossible they should remain as they at present appeared to be. Nothing, His Worship was satisfied, could be more disgraceful than the defendant's conduct, and he was constrained to believe that the occurrences of insolence on the part of servants to their masters were pretty frequent. The law must not be all on one side; it should be equally poised, and he must be distinctly understood to convey that the sentence he was about to pronounce, should be passed on that basis. It was hard to deal with natives, and as a case in point, he might mention that the other day he had occasion to dismiss a Government peon. The man was ordered to lay down his "chapprass," which he had flatly refused to do. His Worship said he never had received such an answer previously since he had been in the country, and although in no peculiarly amiable mood at the time, he was obliged to overlook the insolence in consequence of his position as a Magistrate. This, of course, had nothing to do with the present case, but he simply mentioned it to illustrate the difficulty of dealing with others of a similar nature. He sentenced the defendant to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE KURRACHEE INSOLVENCY CASE.—CHARGE OF CHEATING.

(Sindian, July 29.)

The case of Mr. John Berrie *versus* Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla for cheating, came on for hearing before the Magistrate yesterday, when all the witnesses summoned to appear, as well as a large number of spectators, were present.

Mr. Berrie being sworn, deposed:—My name is John Berrie; my age, 59; I am by religion a Protestant, and by occupation a householder and builder; I know the prisoner before the Court; he is the person against whom I complain, and against whom I laid information on the 23rd instant. On the afternoon of the 9th instant he called upon me accompanied by a servant of the Punjab Bank. He called me to the gharry and asked me quietly to come down to the Punjaub Bank to sign a cheque for Rs. 10,000, informing me that Mr. Collett had got some goods out, and that they were both going into business, and that this bill was to meet the demand for the goods. The following day I went down to the Bank, and went up to where Mr. Merwanjee sat, and he gave me a chair to sit by his side, and handed me a bill for Rs. 10,000 to be signed. In front of me there was a small chest of drawers in which notes were kept, and he requested me to sign the bill behind his little drawer, on one side of the writing table. I took the bill for Rs. 10,000 from his hand, glanced over it and found that it was signed by him. I signed it, and gave it back to him. He then handed a paper back to me with one corner of it turned up, saying that I was required to sign there also. I did so. I had no suspicion whatever. I shook hands with him, and having held a general conversation, left him. From his room, as I had a little business with Mr. Campbell, I went to him. This is all I know about the affair, and I went home. On the morning of the 20th a man of the name of Carpa, a cartman, whom I generally employ, was coming up to see me, and in passing Mr. Merwanjee's door he said he saw a number of people at his place, and that he had heard he had failed. I immediately went over to Mr. Merwanjee's house, and found Mr. Campbell, the Manager of the Punjaub Bank, sitting in his carriage outside of Mr Merwanjee's house, and in conversation with Mr. Merwanjee. I waited till the conversation ended and went and spoke to Mr. Campbell, and enquired if there was any truth in what the cartman told me. He answered he did not know what to say; that he had heard the same thing, and, that he had come to enquire into it, and that Mr. Merwanjee said he had ample funds to meet all claims due by him, and that one or two creditors were pressing forward matters where there was no just cause for them to do so. When I went inside I found a number of creditors there, and could not find time to speak to him, as he was running about from one room to another. I called on Monday evening to ascertain how I was situated, and after about two hours conversation he got up and said: "Mr. Berrie, you are all right, and everything is secure for you at the Bank." At the same time he gave me a small note, on which were detailed several properties, which note, in the course of the next day, I took to the Punjaub Bank, and enquired of the Manager if it was correct, and he said "No," but that there was an item of Rs. 30,000 against Mr. Merwanjee's property due to the Bank. I then said, "My ten thousand, what am I to do about that?" He said "You make a mistake," and that it was twenty thousand. I said "No," that I was fully conscious that I signed a bill for Rs. 10,000, but for no more. He then went to his safe, produced the bill, and asked me whether I signed two papers. He handed the documents to me to show that I had done so. Two documents were pinned together as they were when I signed them. I asked him whether the under document was for ten thousand also, and he said "Yes." He then told me that he thought I had been taken in, and I answered the second document was considered by me nothing but a duplicate. He said he could perceive that I "had been taken in," or words to that effect. I left the Bank and went home. From my down-cast appearance in the midst of my family, inquiries were made as to what was the matter with me, and I went up to Merwanjee and told him the fact. I could scarcely question about the bills which had been converted to Rs. 20,000. Several of the creditors asked me to join them to keep Merwanjee up, at the same time pointing out to me that it would be to my advantage if I did so. I agreed to assist in the accomplishment of the object. I then went with three others to the Punjaub, Agra, and Bombay Banks, as well as to Mr. Denso, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, in order to secure time for the payment of demands, and, in short, matters were going to be so arranged as to obtain a liquidation. I don't think there was any one present when I asked Merwanjee to sign the bill for Rs. 10,000. I cannot say that there was any one present when I signed it. I was not aware at the time that Merwanjee was insolvent. I thought he was worth three or four lacs of rupees from the way he used to speak to me. I should have said that at the time I was signing the bill, Merwanjee told me: "Mr. Berrie it is all right, I shall pay the bill before it falls due." I did not know the state of his affairs before I signed the bill. He informed me that I need not be afraid, and that he would meet the bill. Had I known that he was not in a position to meet the bill, I should never have signed it. This is the first one I have signed jointly. I took nothing from him by way of security. I had no interest in him getting this money, and I signed the bill simply to do him a good turn. I am not aware that he sustained any losses since I signed the bill. I do not know to what use he applied the money.

[On the 30th ultimo the prisoner was again brought up before the magistrate, and after some conversation about surety, which, as offered, was not considered sufficient, he was sent to gaol.]

Intended Visit of the Queen to Switzerland.—The Owl says:—"It is the present intention of Her Majesty to proceed, shortly after the prorogation of parliament, to Switzerland. It is arranged that Her Majesty shall stop at Paris on her way to Lucerne, in the neighbourhood of which town a suitable residence has already been secured. The Queen will travel incognito, and will remain in the strictest privacy during Her Majesty's abscence from England."—*Daily News.*

FAMINE IN BENGAL—THE "ENLIGHTENED ZEMINDARS."

(Indian Daily News, July 30.)

The distress in the district south of Calcutta is getting worse and worse. Over four or five hundred square miles of country the rice crop has been destroyed, and with it the demand for labour and the hope of remuneration have ceased, and famine is overshadowing the villages day by day. In the district affected there are about five hundred villages,—allowing five houses to a village, there are two thousand five hundred houses, and allowing four persons to a house, there are ten thousand people in the district. The well-to-do villagers have lost their rice crop, and the labourers have lost all means of work, so that a very large proportion of ten thousand people in a district within fifty miles of the metropolis, have famine staring them in the face. And what are the enlightened zemindars doing, to whom the Government gave the land in perpetual lease, and for whose education Government has been year by year spending lakhs of rupees? These enlightened landowners are of course visiting their tenants, getting to understand their losses, and devising means to help them to tide over present trouble. Alas no. They are trying to throw dust in the eyes of Government lest Government should remit the land revenue of the district and require them to do the same for they know that if Government remits eight annas a beegah, they may have to remit two rupees eight annas. This they don't mean to do and so they must assure Government that the people are used to these sorts of accidents and will get through their troubles without Government interference. And judging from the reports of people, the zemindars are improving their time by asking the people for *punye*, or in other words by making demands on them inexcess of the ordinary rent charges. Of course the tenants have now got small stores of rice in some cases, they have brass vessels in their houses, their wives and daughters have, in some cases, gold and silver ornaments, and there may be a few rupees buried in earthen pots in the mud-floors of the houses. Now is the time to squeeze the small farmers. To wait would be to see the few rupees out of the earthern pot, and the ornaments of the women, and the brass utensils all disappear in the purchase of food, so no time is lost by the zemindars in demanding punye. Some of the cultivators are taking up their villages to avoid this unrighteous oppression, and others are sorely complaining at being pressed for punye at a time like this. In ordinary times a ryot who pays ten rupees rent has to pay fees to underlings and extra demands to zemindars until their payments exceed fourteen rupees. Thus in ordinary times the justice of the enlightened landowners educated by Government charity is not very conspicuous, and their action now, both as to the treatmeht of their tenants and the communications they make to Government demand notice. The permanent settlement has not excited in them the enlightened selfishness to seek the prosperity of their tenants and the improvement of their land for their own ultimate benefit, nor has the State education that has been conferred on them to the neglect of the peasantry, made them humanly sympathetic. However, the practical question is what is to be done for the thousands of people in the distressed district? Perhaps not more than a few hundreds need relief to-day—but it is certain that hundreds do need help, and if the zemindars will not take the lead, others must. The officers of the Government will have to take the lead as the zemindars will not, or if Government officers do not take the place that they ought to occupy, then, without doubt, men will be forthcoming to do so when the distress shall have attained to a degree of severity calculated to stir the humanity of the Indian public. How much longer will this system continue? And how long will presumably intelligent and humane men be found to advocate it?

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

A meeting for prayer and thanksgiving on the occasion of the return of the captive missionaries from Abyssinia was held in London on the afternoon of July 3, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. The Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the society, in the chair.

Amongst those present were the Rev. H. D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Flad, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal. The meeting was large and fashionably attended, and the released captives were enthusiastically received.

After the proceedings had been commenced by the Rev. J. Speck reading an appropriate portion of the Scriptures,

The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was to offer up thanksgivings to Almighty God for His merciful providence vouchsafed to them in preserving the lives of His servants from the imminent peril in which they had been placed, and for the deliverance He had given to their army in bringing them safe out of Abyssinia.

The Rev. Canon Auriol then offered up a prayer.

The Rev. H. D. Stern, who was loudly cheered, said that if he did not say much it was because his emotion was too great to enable him to do so. He scarcely thought, when he so anxiously watched the issue of the conflict between the tyrant of Abyssinia and the English forces, that he would be spared to see the faces of his dear friends. There they were placed on a lofty rock, in the power of a cruel king, who might at any moment order them to be killed in a horrible manner. At that time God had not, and would not, forsake them. They expected every hour to be killed, and they were prepared. The King had told them only two days before their release, that if the English approached and conquered him, the blood of the whitaman should be mingled with that of the natives. Yet God heard the prayers of his faithful people, and caused that cruel tyrant to forego his vengeance and to set them at liberty. There had been times when they had positively yearned for death. Death would have been one of the greatest blessings they could have had, and would have been welcomed with delight. He had gone to that country not to make money, but with a sincere missionary spirit. He found that the people readily listened, and the Spirit of God had truly touched many of them. Wherever he strayed—over hill or dale, on barren plains or in luxuriant forests under spreading trees, he had always been heartily welcomed, and he hoped that the day of salvation had dawned for at least some portion of the country, when suddenly they were seized by the tyrant, who did not find fault with their spreading the Gospel, but charged them with political and other false charges. He did not say that Theodore objected to their preaching the Gospel in his country; but because they could not make powder and guns, or cast cannon to enable him to destroy and annihilate his subjects he imprisoned them. The expedition would have been all in vain with regard to the accomplishment of the purpose of saving their lives if God had not restrained the savage tyrant, whose fingers literally itched to murder them. He believed that the conduct of the men and officers of the Abyssinian expedition would do a very great deal of good, as it would cause the poor Abyssinians to look favourably on the religion which taught even our warriors forbearance and kindness to their enemies (cheers). He concluded by thanking the meeting for the prayers they had offered up during their captivity, to which God had given such a manifest and direct answer (loud cheers).

After the Rev. Dr. Ewald had offered up a prayer,

Mr. Rosenthal said that a few months ago he could have scarcely expected to be present at such a gathering as the present, and to be enabled to offer up thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy and wonderful deliverance. He wished to thank his kind friends—if he might be allowed to call them so (cheers)—on behalf of himself and Mrs. Rosenthal, who endured with him all his sufferings (loud cheers), for their prayers, which he felt sure they had offered up to God for the unfortunate captives. While in the hands of King Theodore they were never safe for a moment. He was so overpowered by his feelings that he was unable to say much (cheers). It was a positive miracle that God should deliver them out of the tyrant's hand. It was entirely contrary to the man's nature to spare his enemies when in his power. He felt with David, that "as the mountains around about Jerusalem so is the Lord around about His people" (cheers).

The Rev. C. J. Goodheart then read a letter from Mr. Rassam, regretting that he could not attend the meeting as he was going to King's College that afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Carr then prayed.

Mr. Flad said he could not better express his feelings than in the words of the 40th Psalm—"I waited patiently for the Lord, and He inclined unto me, and heard my calling. He brought me also out of the horrible pit, out of the mire and clay, and set my feet upon the rock, and ordered my goings; and He hath put a new song in my mouth, even a thanksgiving unto our God." They expected to be killed by having their hands and feet cut off and then pierced by about 50 lances. One chief proposed that all the Europeans should be placed in a straw hut, with their wives and little ones, and burnt alive; but God had delivered them, and their oppressor shot himself with the very same pistol that Consul Cameron made him a present of several years before. He prayed that God would bless her Majesty the Queen (cheers), the government, and the brave generals and soldiers of the Abyssinian army (loud cheers).

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, for his kindness in presiding.

THE GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF ABYSSINIA.

Notes by Mr. W. T. Blandford, read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Senafe, March 11th, 1868.

I went out for a week with Carter, who has charge of the G. T. Survey, to Tekoonda and Halai, over one of the worst hill roads I ever saw. However it was an interesting trip; I got a good number of animals, and sketched in the geology pretty fairly. The table land here runs out in great spurs of sandstone, and between these are valleys deeply cut into the metamorphics below. Near this are a few hills of trachyte and basalt, apparently resting on the sandstone unconformably. No fossils are discoverable. I want now to get on to Antalo and see the oolites there; these sandstones may perhaps belong to them. Whether I can really do any geology worthy of the name or not, depends upon how long the expedition lasts. Hitherto I have done very little, and if all is over, as many expect by June, I shall not have seen much.

In zoology, I am doing much better; I have upwards of 200 species of birds and mammals, since I left Zoulla; that is, in less than a month. My last valuable capture was a pair of bearded vultures, (Lammergeyers) and a Klipspringer, (Oreotragus) which I shot yesterday. The Lammergeyers abound in this camp, and I should have bagged one this afternoon, I think, if a man had not got in the way. They are very fine birds, though this is the smaller species, (Gypaetus occidentalis, Bonaparte I believe) and measures 11 feet less in the stretch of the wings than the Swiss and Himalayan ones. I have also a pair of the curious ground horn-bill or Abbagamba, mentioned by Bruce (Bucorvus, V. Tinctoceros Abyssinicus). They are tolerably common, walk about on the ground, and feed on insects. They do not appear to perch on trees at all. All the horn-bills (I have now four species) are marvellously insectivorous, and even the barbets (Pogoniorhyncus) of which I have, I think, three species, are the same.

I find there is a well-marked intermediate fauna on the slopes of the hills, consisting of birds found neither here on the highlands, nor on the plains about Zoulla. So I have sent one of my skinners to Undul to collect. Start, of the Land Transport Train, a very fair ornithologist, has promised to take care of him and shoot birds. Amongst other things, there are two woodpeckers there, of each of which I have a single specimen only, and many other birds. There are several of which I did not secure specimens at all: however, I hope to get them. I am not sure if any mamals are peculiar. There is a jackal-like beast which I have not seen elsewhere, but it may occur on the table-land.

15th.—Since I began this, I find that the traps are far more extensively developed around this than I at first thought. There are a lot of trachytes, so exactly resembling sandstone, that I had marked them as such: I now find that they are clearly unconformable upon them. I have scarcely ever seen a greater sell. Some of the volcanic rocks, when slightly decomposed especially, cannot be distinguished even under a lens, from fine argillaceous sandstone, and I doubt if I should ever had made out their real nature, had not some of them been so very columnar that their trappoan nature was evident. In one hill near this, there are some of the finest columns I ever saw, 200 or 300 feet long, and as regular as possible.

I have not seen an elephant yet. The biggest wild animal I have come across has been Koodoo. I saw three different bucks yesterday and a herd of does, but could not bag one. The species, I believe, is different from that of the Cape, but the buck is as noble animal, as large as a buck Sambhur. The does are very like cow Nylgai, except in having deer-like tails. Like the Nylgai, too, they keep in heads away from the bucks, which are found solitary in general. Several of the sportsmen here persist in declaring that they have seen true deer, with antlers. The fact is they have seen Koodoo. The very open curve of the horns, especially when they are not very large, makes from marvellously like antlers at a distance.

Camp Antalo, March 29th, 1868.

Senafe, as I before mentioned I think, is on sandstone, upon which a series of trachytes and basalts rest quite unconformably; the sandstone itself resting on metamorphics, which occupy all the lower ground, and form many of the hills as far as Goona-Goona, the first march. Here the sandstone comes in in force, and continues for the main part of this distance to Attegerat, the 3rd halting place; trap hills occurring here and here, and a portion of the route being over them. From Attegerat the road passes over sandstone to beyond the Mai Wahiz, the 4th halting place, a high range of trap hills flat at the top, running along the west of the road; and beyond Mai Wahiz the road descends to a great plain of metamorphics, on the west of the water-shed between the Nile tributaries and the salt plain; for it has been ascertained that the drainage of the Eastern flank of the Abyssinian highlands never reaches the sea, but is intercepted and lost in the great salt tract, below the sea level, which extends from just south of Annesley Bay to near Tajurra. The metamorphics extend beyond Ad Abaga (the 5th march) until near Dongolo, the 6th. Here, after descending a steep hill, a great change takes place. So far all has been simple enough; metamorphics below, sandstone above them, and trap capping the whole; the two upper series nearly horizontal, and near Attegerat, apparently almost conformable; and the road passes from one to the other as it ascends and descends. At Dongolo just below the Ghat, sandstone comes in with a strong westerly dip. I had not time to make out whether it was faulted against the metamorphics or deposited in a hollow. Just beyond Dongolo, limestone succeeds, apparently resting on the sandstone, but of this I am extremely doubtful, for near this sandstone appears to overlie the limestone. This limestone continues for upwards of 16 miles to this place, occasionally capped by trap, and in one or two places granitoid gneiss emerges through it. Fossils abound, but these are very ill-preserved in general, and I have not had much time to hunt for them. Ostrea Terebratula and several Lamellibranchiate bivalves are the most frequent forms. Forret and Gullmier, I believe, mark this tract as Oolitic, and doubtless they had better grounds for their opinion than I have yet seen. I can only say that the Ostreas look like secondary forms, and as a gneiss, I should have suspected the rocks to be Jurassic or Cretaceous, which is confirmatory of the view taken by the French engineer. Doubtless, however, they obtained specimens which were compared by competent palæontologists.

Perhaps one of the most interesting things is, that here, as in India, cotton soil abounds; but only on trap, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It is exactly like Indian regur; just as abominably sticky after rain, and just as full of holes as the black soil of Guzerat and Malwa.

The road throughout, I should have mentioned, is close to the water-shed, this route having been specially chosen for the purpose of avoiding the deeper ravines leading to the great hill tributaries, the Mareb and the Takazzo.

I can only give you very few notes on Natural History. To my great surprise, the country is remarkable for the paucity of large mammals. They are far fewer than in India. From all accounts I had ever heard, I should have imagined the grassy plains we have traversed would have abounded in the different antelopines. Nothing of the sort; not a wild animal is to be seen anywhere larger than a hare, until near this. Here two small kinds of antelope are found, which I cannot identify at present as I have no books with me. One is of a reddish colour, about the size of the Indian gazelle, with short straight horns; the other is mouse-coloured with a peculiar long muzzle. I am told it is the Kleinbuck of the Cape. There has evidently been a change in the fauna since we have crossed into the Nile drainage, but it is not great. The Hyrax some distance this side of Attegerat is the same as at Senafe. The hare appears to be the same, and I think the jackal too. The only Hyæna, I am pretty certain, is H. crocuta, and he is to be heard just outside one's tent every night. I shall not forget the row they make soon. Lions, elephants, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, giraffes, zebras, and all the big antelopes are conspicuous by their absence. Amongst birds, the most interesting I have noticed is Corvultur, the great carrion crow, with a curved subvul urine bill, which Jurdon, I think is quite wrong in tracing to any affinity with the big ground horn-bill. The latter, I scarcely think, can be a carrion eater. He is mainly insectivorous, and his habits are more those of some of the Ibises, picking over ploughed fields and meadows, or sometimes, like a bustard, hunting in high grass, for locusts, I suspect. They are in pairs and threes, rarely in large numbers. Lammergeyers are less common here than at Senafe, but still I frequently see them. I think I spoke of the species as occidentalis; I rather suspect now it is Gypaetus nudipus, as the tarsus is quite bare. This, I believe is the reverse of what is stated by Bonaparte. One of my interesting specimens is a true Concal (crow pheasant) white below, which Lieutenant St. John gave me. It is especially remarkable for having a long hind claw. Its habits, flight, &c., are exactly those of the Indian species. There are two king-ishers here, a cerylis with the usual pied plumage, and a blue king-fisher. I have only seen the former, and he appears to be different from the common Indian species, but I did not obtain a specimen. I shot a Swift at Senafe very near Cypselus melba, but differing. It may be the same species which has just been described by Tristram as occurring in Southern Africa. I have no more Northern, nor any other tenuirostral birds that I can remember. One small parrot with a short tail occurs in pairs. I have not seen a woodpecker nor a true cuckoo on the tableland. Amongst the Sylvians, the Saxicolinæ are most conspicuous. I have now several species of true Saxicola, two of Pratincola, and two of a genus closely allied to Thamnobia, and I believe I have not collected all I have seen. There is a very beautiful starling with bright iridiscent plumage, which abounds in some places near this. A superb blue Roller very like the Indian form, but with two long central tail feathers, occurs occasionally, but it is rare. I have two very poor specimens but hope to get more.

The large two-spurred partridge of Senafe has disappeared. It is replaced by a species with red legs and nednaked skin round the eyes, said to be two-spurred, but the specimens I have seen are either females or young males and spurless. I have a pair of very handsome sandgrouse (Pterocles) and a small bustard or florikin. One of the most curious birds I have obtained lately is a very small grey dove not larger than a lark with a very long tail. As I have no books I cannot identify it. A water-hen is, I think, the only wader, and have seen a duck which is, I hear, a mallard-like bird, probably allied to the Indian Anas pœcilorhynchus (or some such name) but I have not shot a specimen. I have not seen a Tern in the country.

I have not so much as seen a snake or a tortoise on the highland; frogs and toads are scarce, and lizards far from numerous. I have two species only, one of them a Scincus; I have no fishes as yet; there are some however, of fair size in the streams. It is a wretched country for land shells. On the limestone, one Helix certainly abounds, and there are one or two Pupas: that is all I can find. Insects are rare at this season of the year, and I have neither time nor appliances for collecting them.

Captain Beavan, as I think I mentioned, has been unable to come out, and the Zoological Society have sent out Mr. Jesse. He has an assistant with him, and both were, by the last accounts, busily collecting at Zoulla. Markham, the geographer, is in front with the advance. Dr. Cook has been very ill, but is somewhat better; he is working at meteorology at Senafe. . .

All south of Antalo is trap; basalt and trachyte in horizontal beds at least 5,000 feet thick, Ashangi is a curious little lake of sweet water without an outlet above ground. Maps all poor.

Zoulla, June 8th.

The best thing I got at Ashangi was an extraordinary rat with the habits of a mole or of a bamboo rat, but living on roots of grasses just as the bamboo rat (Rhizomys) does on roots of bamboos. I got a few water-birds too; I came ahead of the chief's camp to Antalo; halted there a day; then slipped off without a convoy and came on to Agala and Dongolo where I found, at last, a few decent fossils in the limestone. They are Oolitic I think. I have a Pholadomya and a Trigonia, like the little species so common in the Cutch Oolites. I also obtained several birds I wanted. Thence I marched with the chief's camp to Senafe and down to Koomeylee staying three or four days at each. At Koomeylee the heat was great; 112 and 114 in the shade, but it went down to 95 at night. Here it is cooler; never much more than 105 I think.

The fauna at Koomeylee had totally changed since February, many new birds having arrived, and all or nearly all the old ones vanished. I got a few good things.

[The President mentioned that in more recent letters Mr. W. Blanford stated that altogether he had been able, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, to bring together about 500 specimen of natural history.]

SIXTEEN HOURS' CAPTIVITY IN THE COL DE ST. THEODULE.—THE MATTERHORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—Thinking that some of your stay-at-home readers might like to hear of a snow-storm on the Alps, I now endeavour to give you a short account of a narrow escape that a friend of mine and myself had a few days past. It was on Tuesday, the 23rd of June, that we left Chatillon, on the Italian side, for Breuil, from whence we purposed on the morrow crossing the Col de St. Theodule to Zermatt. As we neared the comfortable little inn at Breuil we could see several people on the balcony, evidently canvassing who and what we were. We afterwards discovered they were three ladies, who were there for a similar purpose, but had already been detained by bad weather. On the Wednesday, having the night before given our two guides instructions to start at four o'clock, we were rather annoyed that, through their carelessness, we did not take our leave of Breuil till after six, our three fair friends, with four guides, being about fifteen minutes in advance. Two hours' hard climbing and we at last were on the glacier, which was completely covered with snow, not even a crevasse visible to mark the limit ones uneasy. In an hour more, when we were thoroughly wet through and miserable, we found ourselves at the summit of the Pass, with the pleasant prospect of two hours more snow-walking, and this, too, in a dense fog, accompanied by a searching wind and pelting hail. Here there is a little cabin, or, as the imaginative term it, a pavilion, but, unfortunately, not yet opened for the summer. We, however, contented ourselves with a small shed adjoining, the floor of which, being ankle-deep in half-melted snow, you may believe did not add much to our comfort. At ten o'clock, as nearly as we could tell by our half-frozen watches, we left the Col, 10,900 feet of elevation, to try and get to Zermatt—more easily said than done. Ropes, of course, were necessary, and our small party taking the lead, the ladies followed in our footsteps. Shortly after fairly getting under weigh, our leading guide was called to account by his colleagues for going too much to the right; fortunate for us would it have been if he had been allowed to follow his own intention, instead of listening to the repeated cries of *a gauche, a gauche.* It was now bitterly cold and perfectly dark, the fog being most dense; the halts were frequent, and the attempts to find out our locality by the echo, fruitless. In answer to an inquiry of mine, a guide said it would take an hour for the falling snow to obliterate our footsteps. Imagine our sensations, when already one hour had very nearly gone by, just then the two foremost men exclaimed, *nous sommes perdus*; and if ever fear was written on the face of man I much mistake if it were not on theirs then; they had brought us where they knew not, but there, in front of us, not many yards from our feet, was the most horrible looking crevasse, of unknown depth, and whose further side was obscured from sight by the mist. On our right it appeared to widen out, and looked like a huge chasm of ice.

I think the fright must have done us all good, for it was almost absurd to see the way, both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, wheeled round and beat a precipitate retreat. With care we retraced our footsteps to a few hundred yards from home, when they quite disappeared; but by keeping well to the right under the mountain we could not very well get wrong. How thankful we all were to see something like a protection I cannot well describe, but for one shall never forget how relieved I was, for all the guides say that we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier over unknown crevasses. It was only one o'clock, and not fit, if even safe, to attempt a return to Breuil; so we managed to smash a window of the cabin and open the door for the rest of our party. In this harbour of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three ladies and the other to ourselves, the guides lying on the floor. Our provisions consisted of a little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, called Geneve. Three guides firmly tied together left us for Breuil to try and get a few more eatables; but it was more difficult than they supposed, and a journey that in favourable weather might have been done in five or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night we spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I may never experience such another. A fire being lighted and the room small the heat was insufferable, while without the cold was intense, and the wind blew tempestuously.

Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction, I think it was a little after two o'clock, on Thursday morning, there was a change, and on rushing out of our prison we found everything as different as possible, the view of the mountain ranges was wonderful, and close on our right rose the splendid pile of the Matterhorn, seeming within a stone's throw; facing us were the mountains of Italy to a distance of 80 or 100 miles. The sunrise, an hour later, really repaid us, I think, for all our troubles, and the three guides just then appearing with our breakfasts, we suddenly discovered we were not such, wretched individuals as we were beginning to imagine. You may believe me when I tell you no time was lost in getting away; and after four hours' walking, partly over the glacier and the remainder down hill, we reached Zermatt, where we were quite lionised upon the people at the hotel hearing our story.

I may as well state that on our way down we saw a few faint marks of our track the night before; and the guides now say we had got on to quite another glacier, and a very dangerous one, in the direction of the Matterh

SOCIAL PATIENCE.

(Saturday Review.)

EVERYBODY knows the man who has survived what are called the illusions of his youth—the man of some five-and-forty or fifty years who thinks that all projects of social improvement are the dreams of boys or philosophers, who is certain that the only way for all to advance is for each to take as much care as he can to get all the good things that he can, and who looks back upon his younger days of social hope and enthusiasm as the days of a fool who grew wiser as he grew older. Take him altogether, he is about the most pitiable person alive. Why is it that one so often reads of nations, and has the opportunity of beholding individual men, in this plight? The answer is that, in one case as in the other, the height of the original exaltation prevented them from taking into account the extreme slowness with which even the most energetic society can modify anything that pertains to its fundamental institutions. And this defect in turn arises from a shallow and utterly superficial notion of the amount and kind of influence which the organization of a society exerts upon even the most vigorous of the individuals who compose it. Besides this, let us add another consideration of decisive import. Young men and excited communities always suppose that the world is really governed by reason that you have only to appeal to reason, and the acceptance of what you can ratify by this supreme authority is absolutely certain. Naked reason is the goddess of the best kind of young men. Yet the cruel Aphrodite herself is not a worse guide to them in the consideration and handing of practical affairs. Not one in a hundred of these generous aspirers to set the world to rights ever dreams of weighing tradition and usage as forces a thousand times stronger with the large majority of men than his own more fair and superb idol. In the construction of Utopias one leaves tradition out. There is no reason in such work why you should not leave it out. But it is certain that, if the best Utopia which the wisest man could evolve out of his own inner consciousness were by some chance suddenly brought into actual existence, it would need repairs within fifty years; and if the statesman to whom the task of repairing it fell should refer simply for his guiding principles to the Utopian document originally founding the State, without reference to the subsequently developed force of usage, he would asuredly be overthrown. It is astonishing how quickly a bulwark of tradition raises itself in communities, and how much tact, temper, sobriety, and patience are needed in any man who would fain make a breach in it, or persuade many of his neighbours to follow his example in vaulting over it.

Again, it is a common blunder in excited times and among men of the most laudably excited temper, to believe that there is a direct way to every confessedly desirable end by positive institution, if only there were a man with constructive ability to devise such an institution as would be fit for the purpose in view, and provided, further, that you could persuade all the people with sinister interests, or with very thick heads, to stand aside while he should do what he was commissioned to do. It is one of the most difficult things in the world for a publicist to get a clear and satisfactory idea in his own mind, and for his own practical use, as to how much a positive institution can or cannot do. In the face of a dogmatical innovator, with specifics and panaceas, one is much disposed to say that it can do nothing. But then, in the face of a stolid obstructionist, one is tempted to maintain that a positive institution, wisely devised, can do everything. The truth is that the power of a positive institution, like the force of naked reason, depends altogether upon the character of the persons to whom you present it, and on whom you expect it to operate. A rash man thinks he has only to give people a good institution, or an irrefragable and conclusive argument, and each is sure in time to take effect. Experience soon shows him how foolish is the expectation. The most superficial observation of the ordinary history of human action might teach one a wisdom beyond this. Send the most judicious, intrepid, and zealous missionaries among savages, send them in successive relays for half a century, or a couple of generations. One would suppose that, at all events by the end of the second generation the presentation by the missionaries of the advantages of their own system, and the arrangements which they might have devised and enforced to realize this system, would have civilized the whole community. But is this the case? On the contrary, all experience in such matters has shown that an indefinite quantity of time is needed before any impression whatever worth calling an impression, is made under the most favourable circumstances and where the influence of the civilizing force is least disturbed. The periods of civilization are geologic in their vast duration. It takes a long age to form a permanent superposition of one social stratum upon another. The humanization of savages, and even the civilization of barbarians, are extreme cases. But they suffice all the more effectively to take account to overthrow the impracticable aspirations of those who would both pull down the old and build up the new Rome all in a day. The illustration holds good with respect to the smaller cases where the revolution is much less radical than the change from barbarism to social life. The step to the progressive state is a great deal more difficult to take than any one step in the progressive state, but the colossal obstacles in the first may serve to warn us of the kind of obstacles that encounter us in the second. Suppose two tasks—the elevation of the Hindoo to the level of the Frenchmen in energy, movement, capacity for social ideas, and so forth; and the amelioration of the condition of the poor at the East-end of London. Nobody versed in meditation upon the laws of social progress will deny that the latter, if we take, as we are bound to do, all the circumstances into account—is fully as hard of accomplishment as the former. Yet while men admit that the transformation of the Hindoos into something approaching nearer to the Western type in the points where that type is strongest must be a work of many scores of years, yet they are quite ready to hope that a decisive transformation of the London destitute and violent classes may be effected within, say, twenty years. The reason why this is so monstrous an aspiration is that social changes are not the resultants of two or three forces, but of a hundred or a thousand. For example, people say, and so far justly, that a main cause of destitution and crime and the like is ignorance. Well, but what do you mean by ignorance? Not one, but an indefinite number of facts, or states of feeling and intelligence, each of which may call for a distinct change in ever so many sets of circumstances for its own modification. To believe in simple issues and single agencies is the amiable characteristic of generous and impulsive natures. They have not the great gift of being able to wait. They are like the old-fashioned doctors who tried to do everything, and allowed all the internal forces of the patient, which we call nature, to do nothing. The end of this mostly was that the patient died. It is a wiser policy in social reform as in therapeutics, to wait with some patience for results which the agencies at our command are not able instantly to secure, and to be quite sure that we are doing our best with those agencies at points where we know that they secure these results. This does not preclude experiment, but it softens disappointment and stimulates effort.

LUTHER AND GERMANY.

(Spectator.)

THE Germans have just been giving new expression to the national feeling towards Luther, with all that solemnity and enthusiasm which naturally marks the dawn of a new national life and a new political power in Germany. They have been putting up to him a great monument at Worms, which the King of Prussia, in the name of the new-born nation, unveiled on Thursday week. The contributions towards this great historical monument have flowed in from every great German city, for Luther still represents to Germans of every shade of opinion the power which led the revolt against the Papacy, and asserted the absolute right of every individual soul to its own faith without waiting for the guarantee for the Church, and in spite even of the Church's protest. But whether Luther would appreciate the sort of homage now most commonly rendered to him in Germany,—if he be the same Luther now that he was on earth three centuries ago,—is exceedingly doubtful. He is closely associated, we see in this monument, with Reuchlin, and might have been, with equal historical accuracy, though he is not, closely associated with Erasmus. But while Reuchlin and Erasmus introduced and represented intellectual influences which have really continued to spread down the ages in the same form in which they proceeded out of their own brains, the old Luther in modern Germany would be more or less of a mighty anachronism,—though whether he could visit even modern Germany without recovering something of his old dominion, may well be questioned. For while Luther will ever be associated with the assertion of spiritual freedom, it is not easy to find a German anywhere whose nature and modes of thought could be less easily made to slide in those clean-cut grooves of modern science, which are now the chief debateable land of intellectual freedom in Germany, than Luther's. It has been said that Luther re-established for centuries the hold of theological modes of thought over Europe at the very time when they were melting away from it, and we believe that the assertion is true. What Luther effected was to place theology on a basis of individual faith, insight, and emotion,—a service which, so far from undermining it, restored its influence in all its highest force and vividness. Luther's was the greatest personality perhaps which the Teutonic race has ever produced, and all his modes of thought and belief were in the highest degree personal, almost overshadowing the interest of old religious Eddas of Scandinavian literature, by the strength, and intensity, and familiarity of the relations in which Luther seemed to stand with God and Christ. To our minds it is scarcely possible to imagine a stronger contrast than that between the scientific or pseudo-scientific systems of the great modern Hegelian schools of philosophy, and the daily wrestlings of Luther with his God. Science has so tamed and drilled human thought in these modern days, that there is scarcely anything left of warmth and elasticity in the relations of modern spirits to the Divine Mind; the sense of natural law intrudes itself everywhere, and subdues, where it does not silence, the primary faith of the soul. A Luther proclaiming, "God hurries me and drives me, I am not master of myself, I wish to be quiet, and am hurried into the midst of tumults,"—or, "I tell our Lord God plainly that if He will have His Church, He must keep it Himself," seems the next thing to a historic impossibility in the Germany of the nineteenth century; for in Germany now, perhaps more than in any other country, is the predominance of scientific "law" and secular phenomena driven home through the very heart of the intellect; and in Germany, therefore, more than anywhere else, the religious spirit has shrunk away from all the intimate intercourse of personal devotion, and taken refuge in the dim forms and phrases of abstract thought. To Germans now-a-days Luther symbolizes much more the political energy which defeated the Pope and the moral energy which defied the Devil, than the deep theological faith which fastened a new system of belief on Europe. His intense individualism survives to Germany both in the sphere of politics and in the sphere of morals, and even in literature in the sphere of humour; but in the sphere of theology, his intense, passionate, often coarse, always childlike, audacity of intercourse with "my Christ," as he used to call our Lord, his horror of the meritorious character ascribed to good works, his exultation in justification by faith only, his ardent adherence to the new doctrine of the Eucharist which he called "impanation," namely, that our Lord's body and blood were not changed into, but present in, the bread after the same analogy according to which His divine nature was incarnate in His body,—all these represent a devotional life of intense and simple, though wilful love, which is certainly far more foreign to the Germany of to-day than is the Catholicism of the age of Leo X. to the Catholicism of the age of Pius IX.

No doubt Luther's theological reaction threw off more completely the "reign of law" than ever did any form of theology which has asserted its influence with any power over human nature. It was necessary that in reasserting the free Christianity of the affections, he should thus defy the legal Christianity which was then silting up the human conscience with its fine grains and scruples of casuistic distinction. But unfortunately, in reasserting thus passionately the freedom of the hidden life with Christ in God, Luther's theology became necessarily something of a protest against law in the scientific sense as well as in the legal; and in this direction, doubtless, Luther introduced a reaction that was more or less false, and that has done more to undermine the influence of his rich and noble faith than any other error it contained, because it has set the most earnest of his more modern followers, the Pietists, as they are now called, at strife with the great minds and men of modern Europe, who every day add something to the "reign of law" in this sense. Here lies the secret of the contradiction which has been so much more keenly felt in Germany than even in England,—for in England our warmest and most ardent Puritanism never threw off the "reign of law" in any sense, so passionately and completely as did Luther's, and hence we have never felt quite the same amount of difficulty and anguish in reconciling the religious and the scientific tendencies of thought. But the Germans must feel intensely, and many of them openly profess, that in doing honour to their great theological Titan, it is not his theology, nor even his religious life, but his revolutionary energy, his defiance of effete traditions, his domestic feeling, his broad democratic humour, his indomitable courage which they revere. To us, all these qualities would seem as nothing, without that rich and intense religious life which gave all these characteristics their special flavour, and put them in pathetic contract with his deep personal humility. Indeed, no Christian can see this new honour done to Luther in an age which has modified so greatly and renovated so wonderfully, that conception of "law" which in the sixteenth century was scarcely understood at all except as a mere yoke of slavery, without sighing for a new Luther of the nineteenth century, one in whom the modes of scientific thought might be almost inborn, and who would teach us how to reconcile them with that intense inward life of devotion with which they have been so naturally but so unfortunately placed in contrast, and even contradiction.

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20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	7	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	2	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	34	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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" 3 do.	Rs. 10 15/16d.	do.
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On Paris do.	Rs. 10 5/8d.	do.

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No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
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Bombay, 24th July 1868.

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MADRAS..... KURRACHEE ...
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No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
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On Deposits repayable on demand, it will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
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Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

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National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

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